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LD151349 [Editorial Report]

Iran

Policy on Gulf — In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned that if the United States enters the Gulf, "we will point our guns at the Yankees and will take American captives." Rafsanjani, who was addressing a meeting of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps commanders, also threatened that Iran will seize any bases which the Gulf states put at the disposal of the U.S. military.

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi told Tokyo NHK television that Kuwaiti ships flying the U.S. flag will not be immune to attack as long as Iraq continues to attack tankers. Musavi denied that the antiship missiles positioned along the Strait of Hormuz are Chinese-made Silkworms and explained that Iran developed them "independently" on the basis of missiles captured from Iraq.

Relations With France — French Consul Paul Torri has been summoned to appear before the Islamic Revolution Court on suspicion of being involved in espionage and other illegal activities, IRNA reported. According to Paris radio, a communique from the French Foreign Ministry termed the charges "completely groundless" and asked Iran to respect Torri's diplomatic immunity. In remarks cited by AFP 15 July, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry denied a Tehran radio report that the French charge in Tehran "apologized" for the incident at Geneva airport where an Iranian diplomat was allegedly beaten by French customs officials. The French spokesman added that envoy Pierre Lafrance "carried out his duty" by meeting Iranian authorities to discuss the attack on a French container ship in the Gulf and that the subject of the Geneva incident "was brought up." A Tehran radio commentary suggested that France was "hasty" in accusing Iran of firing on the *Ville d'Anvers*.

Bomb in Tehran — No casualties occurred when a "concussion bomb" exploded in a northern Tehran bazaar, IRNA reported, adding that the incident is the fourth of its kind at the market this year.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes attacked Iran's Rostam oilfield in the Gulf 15 July, a military spokesman told INA. According to a Lloyds report cited by AFP, Iraq also carried out an air strike on the Sasan oilfield in the southern Gulf, refueling its warplanes in mid-air.

Israel

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IDF radio declared that Israel does in fact have property in the USSR and citizens residing there, adding that the ministry has prepared a document substantiating the grounds for any request that a consular delegation be granted Soviet visas. The official's remarks came in response to Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev's assertion, reported by TASS, that his country sees no reason to adopt the "principle of reciprocity" in regard to organizing a visit by an Israeli consular delegation. Pyadyshev also stressed that the Soviet consular delegation "has no other tasks." In remarks broadcast by IDF radio, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir cautioned against attaching "too much importance" to the Soviet delegation's visit; however, he voiced his belief that "Israeli delegations of one sort or another" will visit Moscow.

Lebanon

A car bomb exploded near a Syrian checkpoint in Tripoli 15 July, resulting in more than 100 casualties, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the blast caused "extensive" property damage. In Ba'labakk one person was killed and three wounded, including a Syrian officer, when another car bomb exploded 30 meters from a Syrian checkpoint, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Afghanistan

In a speech to the nation carried by Kabul radio, PDPA Secretary General Najibullah announced that the "complete cease-fire" will be extended 6 months through 15 January 1988. The DRA Armed Forces will only engage in retaliation and will only destroy military bases and weapons convoys, he said. In another move to support the national reconciliation policy, Najibullah also declared that his government is "officially and in practice ready to divide power." Among those with whom power may be shared, the DRA secretary general included supporters of the former king, the "three-party alliance of national Islamic parties," and any groups or individuals who are sincerely interested in an administration "based on compromise and coalition." Najibullah went on to list the positions, including deputy chairmen of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, which might be occupied by the other side in the coalition. Even the Council of Ministers chairmanship "could be discussed," he said. Najibullah did not specifically mention the Ministries of Interior, National Defense, or State Security in his list of government organs where power may be shared.

Pakistan

At least 56 people were killed and some 100 injured when two bombs exploded in downtown Karachi, Karachi radio reported, adding that officials blame "foreign saboteurs" for the blasts.

Western Sahara

A Saharan communique reported by APS announced that 438 Moroccan soldiers were "taken out of action" and a "large quantity" of materiel was seized when Saharan forces launched an offensive in the Oum Draiga area 13 July.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis 13 Jul
LD141618 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jul (TAP) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis yesterday following his visits to Bangladesh and Kuwait. During the visits he had talks with senior officials in the two countries on matters of interest to the Islamic world, particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts being made to end it. He also discussed developments in the Palestine question.

AL-QABAS Details Hani al-Hasan's Talks in Jordan
JN141200 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Jul 87 pp 1, 21

[By Rakan al-Majali]

[Text] Amman — Reliable sources in the Jordanian capital said Jordanian-Palestinian contacts will be held in the near future. They also state that Hani al-Hasan, who paid a visit to Amman last week, will visit Amman again for further meetings. These sources said Hani al-Hasan had proposed to Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i that, in light of recent political developments, contacts should continue on the political situation. These contacts regard the convening of an international conference and reaching a joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. But the source added that Al-Rifa'i told him that dealing with the international conference presupposes that the PLO recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242. This is necessary if the PLO wants to reach a Jordanian- Palestinian agreement so as to form a joint delegation to the conference or if it intends to secure participation in the conference. This recognition is essential if the conference is to be held. The Jordanian prime minister affirmed that the Jordanian and Egyptian stands on this will converge. He said Hani al-Hasan must have sensed this during his talks in Egypt.

The important thing is that Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, affirmed that the PLO's stand toward the idea of convening the international conference, toward its conditions, and toward the bases of its convention, is positive and flexible. He also understands the Jordanian stand. This policy stipulates that discussions on the [Jordanian-Palestinian] relationship must take up exactly where they left off. However, Hani al-Hasan demands a normal relationship between Jordan and the PLO in all other aspects of bilateral cooperation. He mentioned especially those aspects related to opposing the occupation, the affairs regarding the kinfolk in the occupied territories, and bilateral coordination to achieve a unified Arab stand.

Specifically, Hani al-Hasan stressed the need to revive the works of the joint [Jordanian-Palestinian] committee. The formation and works of this committee were not related to the political developments of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Nor were they related to the signing of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He said the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, which was formed pursuant to resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit, enjoys a prior status that no political agreements or differences should diminish. Hence, this committee must conduct itself in the best posssible manner. Al-Hasan added: There are also many small joint Jordanian-Palestinian institutions and action programs that are beyond the scope of this committee. We would prefer to see them resume their duties more effectively.

Al-Rifa'i told Al-Hasan he agrees with him on these issues. He said he will raise them with King Husayn.

'Arafat Says 'Aggression' Against Camps Continues
JN141721 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian camps in Beirut are still besieged and that the UNRWA, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Palestinian Red Crescent are prohibited from doing their work. In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah* published in Kuwait today, he said strenuous efforts are being exerted to allow food into the camps, adding that aggression against the camps is continuing. He also said 12,000 Zionist soldiers are present in Jazzin, Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah, and Al-Khalisah [Qiryat Shemona] and that the Zionists are carrying out air and naval attacks on Sidon and other Lebanese villages in southern Lebanon.

PLO Radio Reports Anti-Israeli Attack in Gaza
JN150731 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 July 87

[Communique by spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command — date and place not given]

[Text] Following orders, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs to attack a building belonging to the occupation authorities near Jabalya camp in the Gaza Strip on 13 July. The attack severely damaged the building and inflicted various injuries on many enemy personnel. The Zionist enemy forces encircled Jabalya camp, launched wide-scale search and combing campaigns, and detained many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!

Death Sentences in Mansouri Meliani Case Noted

LD102011 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] A lengthy legal affair has just ended. The Medea state security court pronounced its verdict in the Mansouri Meliani and Chebouti Abdelkader affair. Following 3 days of deliberations, death sentences were passed against Amamra Mohamed, Chebouti Abdelkader, and Mansouri Meliani. Four life sentences were passed against Djennadi Omar, Taha Azzedine, Badi Said, and Maiz Said. Prison sentences ranging from 20 years to 10 months were also passed against 184 defendants. Finally, a 2-year suspended sentence was handed down to two defendants and a 1-year suspended sentence was additionally passed against two other defendants. Thirteen people were acquitted in this affair.

These sentences were passed for offenses against state security. The trial itself took place in the presence of defendants' lawyers and relatives, an Amnesty International representative, and the national and foreign media.

Official Returns From Brief Visit to Libya

LD121508 Algiers APS in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jul — Mohammad Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and head of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, returned to Algeria last night following a brief visit to the Jamahiriyah. During this visit, he delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjadid, FLN secretary general, to Libyan revolution leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Messaadia's meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi gave him the opportunity to review a number of matters pertaining to the Arab region, especially the Arab Maghreb.

President Meets Nation's Ambassadors in Algiers

LD141415 Algiers APS in English 1141 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Algiers, 14/7/87 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid chaired Tuesday here an important gathering of Algerian ambassadors in the world.

During this meeting, the head of state made a frank and exhaustive assessment of the internal and external policy of the country. The objective of this meeting was a better adaptation of the Algerian diplomacy to the needs and interests of the nation, in present circumstances.

This meeting of President Chadli Bendjedid with Algerian representatives in the world which comes at the time of the (?celebrated) anniversary of the recovery of national sovereignty, enabled the examination of what has been realized in the affirmation of the place of Algeria and its consolidation in the world.

The meeting also enabled to set up new psospects for the Algerian regional and international diplomatic action.

Concerning the internal situation of the country, President Chadli Bendjedid underlined the importance of challenges imposed on the nation by the present world economic crisis and the necessity of a total mobilization of human and material resources in the benefit of a collective and lasting work aimed at facing up with determination [words indistinct] these challenges.

In this context, the head of state particularly stressed the necessity of the active participation of the Algerian diplomatic apparatus in the mastering and a better profitability of Algerian foreign trade, mainly by its permanent contribution in the action of the promotion of the national production in the world.

In this same context, the president of the Republic underlined with force the necessity to observe everywhere and in all circumstances the principle of equality and the reciprocity of advantages in the economic relations between Algeria and its partners.

After he reiterated the faith of Algeria in the promises and future of South South cooperation, the head of state put the stress on the present stake of the latter, which is its materialization in the daily life of developing countries and reaffirmed Algeria's will to contribute in the realization of this objective.

President Chadli Bendjedid noted that the world economic crisis is more and more acute and needs a North South dialogue that is regenerated and oriented towards the collective action aimed at assuming a true relation of solidarity between the preservation of growth and the promotion of development, and underlined that such a dialogue in unavoidable and necessary.

Dealing with the action of Algeria in the area, the president of the Republic secretary general of the FLN party said that it was high time the unity of the Great Arab Maghreb stopped to be a mere conviction affirmed by everyone and confirmed by the solemn texts of all the state of the area and became effectively an enterprise to be led collectively.

Referring to the treaty of fraternity and concord as a historic landmark in such an enterprise, President Chadli Bendjedid declared that at the time of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the recovery of its national independence, Algeria wanted to have a new starting point in the development of efforts aimed at the unitary edification of the Great Arab Maghreb.

In this context, the head of state renewed the conviction of Algeria that there is no viable and lasting unity but the one founded on sound and solid bases, which suppose the rational organization of economic complementarities and a political coordination.

After he placed in this context all consultations and all contacts made by Algeria with its partners in the area, President Chadli Bendjedid noted that the constructive reflexion about a United Arab Maghreb concerns the Maghreb political leaderships and the decision about the collective future Maghreb will ultimately concern the peoples of the area.

Moreover, the head of state reiterated the constant solidarity of Algeria with the national cause of Western Sahara people and

dealt with the sincere contributions of Algeria for a political settlement to the fratricidal conflict persisting in this territory in the name of peace, progress and the unity of the Maghreb.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the president of the Republic said that Algeria has never failed and will never fail in the fulfilment of its duty towards the sacred cause of the Arab nation.

He recalled in this context all efforts Algeria has made for the reunification of PLO, the national reconciliation in Lebanon and the preparation of the Arab summit [words indistinct] the prospects of the definition of a common Arab position towards the conditions and the content of an international peace conference in the Middle East.

In this same context, the head of state dealt with efforts Algeria is making in order to reach the national reconciliation in Chad and underlined the necessity of a peaceful settlement of disagreements opposing African brotherly countries in the spirit of good neighbourliness included in the OAU Charter and resolutions.

Minister Visits Albania, Meets With Officials

For media coverage of the visit by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to Albania, including his meetings with Albanian Foreign Affairs Minister Reis Malile and Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium, see the Albania section of the 13 July East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

President Mubarak Addresses Education Conference
NC141036 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0833 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the National Conference on Developing Education held at the Celebration Hall of Cairo University in Al-Jizah — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers and sisters, my pleasure in attending this great conference equals my deep interest in its convocation following a long period of many internal and external changes in the country. These now compel us to pause and to debate our past and present situation, especially all aspects of the state of education. We look to a future based on a clear philosophy, profound research and thought, and a detailed study of developments throughout the world.

We all know that developments in education and teaching, particularly in advanced countries, represent great progress which we must study and pursue. Undoubtedly, the convocation of this vital conference now is very significant. It represents a confident beginning and a new national step toward confronting major problems, moving into a phase compatible with the great achievements of recent years. Without these achievements, education could not tackle the major problems facing Egyptian society. It also represents an example to be followed in confronting other problems, as experience has shown.

This does not mean that we are starting this conference from ground zero. The fact is that past years have been replete with studies, research, and debates conducted by a group of excellent Egyptian thinkers, experts, and intellectuals concerned with all aspects of education. These have been consolidated into a number of recommentations and alternative proposals. The first point on which everyone agrees is that rectifying society begins with education. Hence, the high priority which the state, with all its departments and organizations, and the masses give to education.

My instructions to ministers and other officials on various occasions have focused on the need for reforms within the educationalsystem. Such measures are needed before any other reforms or any cultural or intellectual renaissance can be possible.

So I wish this conference every success, and I hope its recommendations will reflect a comprehensive plan enabling schools, institutes, and universities to fulfill their national responsibility toward future generations. We are preparing to assume these public duties so that educational institutions can benefit from tremendous scientific developments. These developments have had an impact on educational systems in major developed countries and have led directly to the development of production systems, altering categories of consumption and the values of society.

The objective of this process is to begin Egypt's reconstruction at the proper place: reshaping the Egyptian citizen. This citizen will grow up with respect for virtues, a commitment to ethics, and an awareness that he is living in a society of cohesion, solidarity, and brotherhood; a free society that respects the freedoms of others; a society of work and dedication with discrimination only in terms of its members' seriousness, dedication, and morality. This Egyptian citizen will embrace Egypt's cultural and civic values and will not abandon his historic roots in the wake of modern developments. The Egyptian citizen who thirsts for scientific knowledge is aware that his country awaits his services and appreciates him. This will, in turn, broaden his aspirations and prompt him to excel, to reach the first ranks of public service with full satisfaction and enthusiasm.It will put an end to the dark era in which our youths complete their education but end up in offices doing nothing or are employed in fields outside their specialization, resulting in thwarted ambition and suppressed creativity and innovation.

The Egyptian who has benefited from the democracy of education and who knows that it is Egypt's gift to him must practice the democracy of public service and reward Egypt with his sincere, dedicated, innovative, ingenious, and creative action. Egyptians have never fallen behind the times in technology. They have kept up with technology and added to it. Like any small or big country, Egypt cannot be a remote island now that transport and communications have made the whole world potentially a single entity, undivided by borders or barriers.

Brothers and sisters, I see education as composed simply of three things: a place where man learns, a teacher who carries out his mission of educating, and a student who receives this education. These three elements are interrelated in the most basic way. A school that has the most sophisticated buildings and laboratories would be useless without a teacher. [applause] A teacher who has something to impart cannot do so unless he finds a suitable location. A student who fails to find a school will not find a teacher.

I believe that we need enormous spiritual and financial resources if we are to reach the goal of education. In my view, the spiritual aspect is represented by the community's belief in the message of education, as it should be, and by the teacher's belief that he is carrying out a respectable mission that calls for excellence and sacrifice. I think that Egyptian society does not lack faith in the educational message. This is clearly the case and needs no further evidence. I also think that the Egyptian teacher shares this faith, both in his heart and in his mind.

However, we have had what could be described as an education problem in recent years. Because of its limited resources, the state has been incapable of providing all the new and up-to-date institutions and laboratories needed for education. With the educational and material resources available to them, teachers have also been incapable of offering good service in schools, institutions, and colleges that have a large number of students. I would even say that the teacher training process requires comprehensive reconsideration.

For this reason, many of our students have not received the education they should have had. Consequently, they have given as much as they have received. The time is now ripe for us to remedy the educational problem by applying the necessary radical solutions.

With the human and material resources at its disposal, the state can undoubtedly play themajor role in reforming the educational system and raising it to a level where it can meet the challenges of the era. I am confident that you will put forward many proposals and ideas that will enable the state to achieve the desired goal.

However, it is our duty toadmit that the state cannot take on the whole burden, with all its dimensions, entirely by itself. There must be comprehensive popular participation in the process of reform. This is indispensable if we are to mobilize all our resources and creative capabilities for this battle. The important thing is that governmental and popular efforts should be combined and coordinated and proceed in the same direction.

Brothers and sisters, from the rostrum of this conference I call on the able sons of the people to implement solutions based on self-help and not to hesitate in doing so. This is the only answer.

There is no doubt that the solutions based on self-help which have been applied in certain governorates are something that all Egyptians should be proud of. I call on the government to reconsider procedures and conditions affecting donations in order to ensure that all obstacles to self-help will be removed. Rich countries depend on donations from their sons to support several scientific and educational activities, despite the fact that these states can afford to meet the requirements of science and education. However, contributions from citizens strengthen and boost these activities and represent a primary source of funds in a number of countries throughout the world.

I need not draw your attention to the fact that the encouragement, development, and organization of self-help solutions constitute a national duty that should be performed by all citizens who are in a position to do so. Nor need I remind you that all contributions to science and education will benefit the people in general. It is a good investment, the harvest and rewards of which will be enjoyed by everyone.

It was our destiny to fight a long struggle for freedom and independence. Today, it is our destiny to pursue a longer and harder struggle for reconstruction as we approach the 21st century. Much will be required of us if we are to face the great challenges awaiting us in the future. The major countries revise their educational systems and ring the alarm bells whenever they see that developments within their educational systems do not encourage scientific progress and do not respond to new needs and requirements within their societies. Reforms and frankness of this kind are naturally even more necessary in our society, given the extent of our problems, the increasing obstacles, and the legacy of the past. The big developed nations are experiencing a population decrease, while we are suffering from a severe overpopulation problem. Our population is now 50.5 million. Suffice it to say that our population doubled in the 50 years leading to 1947, and then doubled again in the 30 years prior to 1976.

We must not forget that we have entered the field of development only recently and have been burdened by stagnation and vestiges of imperialism. Nor must we forget that as a developing nation the world economic system is absolutely against us. All this calls for unconventional concepts and methods in dealing with the problems of science and education. It requires unconventional methods, manifesting our self-reliance while preserving our cultural heritage, without rejecting international cooperation or hesitating in our openness to the world in the interests of our people.

All these objective conditions, indicators, and influences demand that we develop education in all its aspects. They are interwoven, and separating one stage from another would be absolutely impractical. Let us always remember that there can be no social or economic development without scientific development. If we suffer a shortage of resources, science and education provide the means to discover methods for creating new resources and for exploiting existing ones by reclaiming land, increasing crops, developing industry, and improving product quality. Science is the power which brings about changes.

Satellite launches began 30 years ago, and space exploration has led to near-miraculous developments. So how do we stand in this regard, in the face of an unjust world economic system? The gap between richer and poorer states, at a time when science has evolved from mechanization of handicrafts to the mechanization of brainpower, is still wide. All this creates new variables. Dealing with these variables and responding to their effects is inescapable. We in Egypt are facing several internal variables which we must consider when developing society through the development of science and education.

We have now entered the stage of peace and public responsibility. To the citizen, this peace means a dignified life, a higher standard of living, and improved public services at the same time that Egypt is still recovering from four furious wars which have cost hundreds of billions of pounds and many lives.

However, peace also makes its own demands. If citizens feel that reforms and progress should be stepped up, then the citizens themselves must accelerate their serious and fruitful work to achieve those required reforms and progress. We have moved from the system of a one-organization rule to a democratic life based on a multiparty system, freedom of expression, and jurisprudence. This is a big move, indeed a giant step in our people's life, and it has had its effect on our way of practicing democracy and free expression. Democracy will not develop and take root if education in all its stages is not directed toward planting true freedom and democracy in the hearts and minds of the new generations to ensure that they grow up believing democracy is a weapon of construction, not destruction, and that freedom means discipline, not indiscipline. This is a discipline which stems from the complete conviction that the law reigns supreme, that abidance by it is the rule of responsibility, and that the sincere and faithful discharge of responsibility is a national duty. Democracy is reflected in the citizen's social conduct toward family, work, and nation, and it demands a full understanding of the country's condition and requirements for development. Through understanding and education we can create positive and deep feelings of cohesion in everyone. The protection of public property will become natural because it belongs to each and every citizen. This of course doubles the mission of education in all its various stages and types, for these feelings must be inculcated in our citizens' hearts and minds during childhood. Following from

this, the social bonds between the teacher and student and between the school and family must be strengthened.

The stability we have achieved and which we are always eager to strengthen and perpetuate cannot be protected by the law alone, but by a sense of responsibility as well.

If education must keep pace with developments during this stage, then it must build up a sense of responsibility with the same capacity and strength.

I have no need to mention here at this scientific conference, which abounds with Egypt's most enlightened minds, that economic development cannot realize its goals without an accompanying social, cultural, and political development. The mainstay and basis of all types of development are science and education in a society that chooses the policy of openness — mental, scientific, political, and cultural. The policy of openness is not the drafting of laws or a call for anarchy. Rather, it is a stage that is not easy to move to or to practice; it is an expression of basic changes in society as a whole. Our path to it was not that of a minority becoming rich at the expense of a majority. The goal of this policy is to increase our capacity for providing for the basic needs of the poor majority and to set the course for a dignified life where working citizens enjoy all their rights in their own society. All this is closely connected with the educational system.

Brothers and sisters, I have taken up much of your time and I do not want to say much more in presenting my view of the general framework for the development of science and education in Egypt. This is, after all, at the core of your work and specialization and you have before you several research projects and studies in this regard. I am fully convinced and I truly hope that your research and recommendations will take into consideration the realities around us, the possibilities available to us, and the accurate scientific estimates of what the near and distant future could hold for us. At the same time, I hope that such research will also indicate a complete understanding of the internal and external changes which must have a bearing on your thoughts and studies.

We need a clear-cut philosophy for the various stages of our educational system, as well as a real commitment to education, an awakening of the masses' awareness of the system, and full coordination between training at school and the upbringing at home.

This requires that you discuss the student curriculum, student activities, teacher training, and ways to overcome the problems associated with scientific research buildings. You also face the problems of preparing examinations, finding the ideal system for evaluating a student's abilities, implementing the principle of providing equal opportunities in education, meeting the needs of an expanding student body, and devising school acceptance regulations.

Education is a right guaranteed by the state and free education is a constitutional commitment. Our educational policy must be directed toward building an Egyptian character capable of facing the future while stressing our Arab and Islamic cultural identity without fanaticism, which would isolate us from the world. Fanaticism would blind us to the progress made in the way of thinking in the world. Thinking is the highest form of man's activities and must therefore become part of the heritage of all peoples.

The establishment of a productive society and the realization of comprehensive development are fundamental issues linked to the future goals of education. These issues raise important questions. Your answers to them must convince the public that we are embarking on a new era in education and that the school, institute, and university will lead the march of progress toward what is more befitting, useful, and better.

Brothers and sisters, in conclusion, I very sincerely and faithfully hope that this conference will mark a real beginning for a tangible renaissance, which will affect every citizen and bring us great progress. May God grant us success in serving the welfare of this nation and its great people. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you. [applause]

President Mubarak Addresses UNCTAD in Geneva

For coverage of President Husni Mubarak's 10 July address to the seventh session of the UNCTAD in Geneva, Switzerland and his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the International Affairs section of the 14 July West Europe *Daily Report*.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Meets Mubarak, Makes Statement

NC141948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) — In referring to recent reports about upholding or abrogating the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan, Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, emphasized that the current trend in Sudan is to promote Egyptian-Sudanese relations to further the defense and security of the Nile Valley.

In a statement to MENA following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Al-Mirghani asserted that although certain bodies try to portray it otherwise, there would be no retraction regarding this issue. He expressed his appreciation and esteem for President Husni Mubarak and praised the Egyptian people's decision to renew their trust in him for a second term in office. He affirmed: We wish him success and the Egyptian people progress and prosperity.

Al-Mirghani lauded the development of bilateral relations in all fields, noting that he and President Mubarak had discussed joint Egyptian-Sudanese issues frankly and openly. He pointed out that those aspects of their relations that were marred by past ambiguities have been cleared up, affirming that the many parties currently trying to sow discord between the two fraternal countries will never succeed.

Speaking on Sudanese-Egyptian cooperation, Al-Mirghani stressed the need for Egyptian workers to participate in and contribute to the food security projects being established in Sudan. He emphasized that the Sudanese Democratic Unionist

Party and the Al-Ummah Party are in full agreement that Egyptian brothers should participate in Sudanese projects, particularly in agricultural development, for concerted efforts and hard work are required to achieve food security in the Nile Valley and throughout the entire Arab nation.

Al-Mirghani said that Sudan had formed ad hoc committees to study the various aspects of relations between Egypt and Sudan so that a comprehensive agreement for consolidating the eternal bonds between the two countries might be reached. He expressed the hope that similar committees would be set up in Cairo. He also noted that Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi will visit Sudan in October.

Mubarak Reportedly To Select Vice President

PM150909 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 10 Jul 87 pp 1, 11

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar Report: "Mubarak To Select Vice President After Referendum on Second Term"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned from informed sources that during a closed meeting held last week and attended by Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture, and NDP secretary general, President Husni Mubarak confirmed to those close to him that he will select a vice president after the referendum on the renewal of his presidency next October. Some sources have reported that the nominee for this position is a civilian.

Since his assumption of the presidency in October 1981, President Mubarak has refused to appoint a civilian or a military vice president. Rumors circulating recently within the NDP have nominated Dr Yusuf Wali for the position of vice president.

During the same meeting, President Mubarak stressed the difficulty of responding to pressures from the opposition parties and certain NDP leaders to begin his second presidential term by declaring the suspension of the emergency law after 6 years in force. The president stated that after the renewal of his presidency he will seek to extend the emergency law. There will alsobe the law on combating terrorism, currently being prepared by the NDP Legislative Committee, to confront the intensified activities of some extremist religious elements.

Al-Wafd has learned that President Mubarak has issued strict instructions to Major General Zaki Badr [interior minister] to immediately release every detainee who is proved innocent so that the members of the People's Assembly will not oppose the extension of the emergency law when a referendum on the issue is held.

Prime Minister Holds Talks With Austria's Mock

For reportage on talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock, see the Austria section of the 13 July West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Ghali Returns After Visits to Chad, France

NC150642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Paris tonight following a week-long visit to France and Chad. [passage omitted]

Dr Ghali said that he had visited Paris on his way back to Cairo. While in Paris, Dr Ghali attended celebrations marking the French revolution anniversary and met with [words indistinct] French and African leaderships.

BAHRAIN

Iranian Envoy Briefs Foreign Minister on Stance

LD131840 Tehran IRNA in English 1821 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 13, IRNA — Iranian charge d'affaires in Manama 'Abbas Shukuhi briefed Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak ibn Hamad Al Khalifah on Iran's stance concerning preserving security and stability in the region without foreign intervention, in Manama Monday.

The two sides agreed that increased military presence of superpowers in the Persian Gulf waters is not for the sake of stability and security of the region but for maintaining their (superpowers') interests and for expanding their influence in the region.

Also discussed at the meeting was Tehran-Manama relations and cooperation in various fields. The two officials stressed on the need for more frequent consultations between the two countries' authorities.

KUWAIT

USSR Reiterates 'Firm Support' for Gulf Efforts

JN141820 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 Jul 87 pp 1, 21

[Yusuf 'Alawinah dispatch]

[Text] The USSR yesterday reiterated its firm support for Kuwait's efforts to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf. The Soviet leadership also announced its support and high appreciation for Kuwait's stands and various steps to settle the dispute between Iraq and Iran, as well as to prevent any expansion of the war. This was contained in Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's message to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Ernest Zverev handed the message to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad yesterday.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad announced that the Soviet message deals with regional developments and is in reply to Al-Ahmad's message to his Soviet counterpart. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's message was sent within the framework of Kuwait's recent intensive diplomatic efforts to explain its stand on the need to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf and to issue strong and binding resolutions supporting the efforts to end the war between the two neighboring Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran. It called on the big powers, including the USSR, to shoulder their responsibilities. Sabah al-Ahmad noted that the Soviet message contains the USSR's support for Kuwait's stability and protection of its interests.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad also received the Syrian and Saudi ambassadors. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Syrian Ambassador 'Isa Darwish conveyed to him an oral message from the Syrian leadership on bilateral relations. Regarding his meeting with Saudi Ambassador 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sidari, Sabah al-Ahmad said Kuwaiti-Saudi relations are above the level of talks.

In a statement to *Al-Siyasah*, the Soviet ambassador to the State of Kuwait said that during his meeting with Shaykh Sabah he conveyed a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in reply to the message the Kuwaiti ambassador in Moscow conveyed from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to the Soviet minister last month.

In his statement to *Al-Siyasah*, Zverev added that the Soviet leadership closely examined Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's message and that the Soviet leadership shares with Kuwait its concern over the escalating tension in the Gulf as a result of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran dispute.

The Soviet ambassador noted that the Soviet leadership affirmed in the reply message that the USSR, through deeds and words, is trying to convince the two warring parties to end the fighting. He added that the USSR calls for reason and for discussing the issue in a way that will preserve the interests and rights of the two countries and peacefully resolve the issues in question.

The Soviet ambassador said his country has more than once pointed out to the Tehran and Baghdad governments that expanding the ongoing dispute and attracting other parties to this conflict is unacceptable. For this reason, the under secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry visited the two countries, the ambassador said.

Answering a question, the Soviet ambassador said the message Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received notes that the Soviet leadership highly appreciates Kuwait's stand on the conflict and the steps it is taking to settle the conflict between the two countries.

The Soviet ambassador affirmed that the USSR intends to embark on steps to end the war. He said: As of now, we intend to double our efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible in a way that affirms the independence, soveriegnty, and unity of Gulf territory.

Concluding his statement, the Soviet ambassador said: The USSR will be ready to help achieve solid peace in this important part of the world.

Envoy Delivers Amir's Message to Gorbachev

LD151130 Kuwait KUNA in English 0953 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 15 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj Wednesday delivered a written message from His Highness the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Al-Du'ayj told KUNA here today that the message was handed in to Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov during a meeting at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The message comes within the framework of the exchange of views between the two countries, Al-Du'ayj pointed out, noting that the world is preoccupied by the continuing Gulf war and by its regional and international dimensions.

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has lately received a message from his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in response to a message Shaykh Sabah sent to the Soviet foreign minister.

Daily Urges USSR Not To Normalize Ties With Israel

LD151014 Kuwait KUNA in English 0920 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily, published here today, called on the Soviet Union not to normalize diplomatic relations with Israel before curbing the Zionist's aggressive policy and thwart efforts of those opposing the idea of convening an international peace conference to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Daily *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* editorially reminded the Soviet Union that the reasons that led to its severing of diplomatic relation with Israel in 1967, are still existing.

It added, that normalizing diplomatic relations with Israel should not take place before thwarting the Israeli aggressive policy.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm said holding the international conference, if it succeeded, will lead to a radical change in the strategic balances and relations. The paper added, the success of the conference, should result with the solving of majcr conflicts linked to the Middle East problems, topped by the Palestinian question and the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Arab League Secretary General

LD150551 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Al-Ta'if 14 Jul SPA — This evening, at his office in Al-'Aqiq in Al-Ta'if, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, received His Excellency Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who arrived in the Kingdom yesterday evening.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, and His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information.

During his meeting with Chedli Klibi, the custodian of the two holy mosques discussed current Arab topics as a whole and reiterated, may God protect him, the Kingdom's known stands on Arab issues, as well as its continuous concern for the unity and solidarity of the Arab rank.

The custodian of the two holy mosques stressed the Kingdom's continuous support for the Arab League's affairs so it may continue its mission and carry out its duties in the service of the Arab nation's causes and objectives.

Gulf Conflict Battle Reporting Continues

Communique No 2,744 Issued

JN141641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Communique No 2,744 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 July 1987]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The following is our units' activities for last night and today:

1. The brave gunship knights today carried out 24 combat sorties in which they killed many enemy scoundrels and destroyed their positions and equipment. Our knights then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. An enemy formation attempted to approach one of our forward positions in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. Our forces destroyed the bulk of the attackers, while the remainder escaped. In other areas in the same sector, three tubular launchers and one 60-mm mortar were burned and destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were detonated.

3. Our valiant forces in the I Army Corps northern sector continued their effective activities, inflicting more losses on the Zionist aggressors. Our forces also burned one vehicle, killed a number of scoundrels, destroyed three positions and one weapon emplacement, and detonated three ammunition dumps.

4. Formations of our triumphant troops in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan directed concentrated artillery, tank, and mortar blows against enemy units. They inflicted new losses on the Khomeyniites and disrupted their engineering work. Our patrols in the same sector seized quantities of equipment abandoned by the enemy and the following weapons:

Six RPG-7 launchers, one 60-mm mortar, one medium machine-gun, two GC [not further identified] rifles, and five communication sets.

5. Four enemy scoundrels were killed and several ammunition dumps were blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units to escape the tyrannical clique ruling in Iran. They were evacuated safely to the rear lines.

7. The charlantist regime used long-range artillery to shell residential suburbs of the city of Al-Qurnah. One child and one civilian were wounded, and civilian property and houses were damaged. Swift recovery for our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 July 1987

Iran's Rostam Oil Field Struck

JN150824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0759 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Iraqi warplanes today attacked the distant Iranian oil fields of Rostam and destroyed them. Our aircraft then returned safely to base.

An Iraqi military spokesman stated a short while ago that at 0930 [0530 GMT] today, Iraqi aircraft flew more than 600 km to penetrate the enemy's defenses and dealt destructive blows to these oil fields.

The spokesman asserted that the attack constitutes further proof to Iran's rulers that, despite what they believe, prolonging the war will not benefit Iran at Iraq's expense. He added this attack is intended to deprive the Iranian rulers of all resources enabling them to continue the war, sedition, and destruction.

Iraq attacked the (Rakhsh) oil fields and Farsi Island during the celebration of its glorious July anniversary.

Sasan Oil Fields Said Raided

NC150920 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] London, July 15 (AFP) — Iraqi warplanes Wednesday attacked the Iranian oilfield of Sasan in the southern Gulf, Lloyd's Maritime Insurance announced here.

Lloyd's said the Iraqi jets were refueled in mid-air for the long-distance strike. There was no immediate report on the raid from either Tehran or Baghdad.

The insurance company gave no details on the extent of damage caused in the attack or the number of warplanes involved.

UN Security Council Told of Iranian Shelling

JN141556 Baghdad INA in English 1550 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] United Nations, July 14 INA — Iraq informed the United Nations Security Council today that the Iranian agressor regime continues to bombard purely civilian targets in Iraq.

In a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi Ambassador to the U.N. 'Ismat Kittani drew attention to a July 7 shelling by the Iranian enemy of residential neighborhoods in the town of Abu al-Khasib, in Basra Province, which resulted in damage to houses and other private property.

'Informed Source' Cited on Ramadan Moscow Talks

PM150903 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 11 Jul 87 p 8

[Unattributed report: "New Soviet Stand Toward Gulf War"]

[Text] An informed Iraqi source who accompanied Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, during his visit to Moscow has stated that this visit revealed a courageous, new, and serious Soviet stand on ending the war. The source told *Al-Tadamun* that the Soviet leadership, through Andrey Gro-

myko, has confirmed it is serious in its efforts both to persuade the Security Council to issue an effective decision guaranteeing a comprehensive settlement and to deter the party rejecting international resolutions. The source went on to quote Gromyko as saying that the Soviet Union has made and will continue to make serious efforts in this direction, and that he supports the Iraqi position of calling for a peaceful comprehensive solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict. The Soviet leadership, so it seems, sought to express this new stand directly to the Iraqi official during the signing of the minutes of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee's 18th session. These minutes included provisions that Soviet establishments will implement a series of gigantic strategic and development projects in Iraq. The source stressed that the Soviet Government's decision to develop relations with Iraq and support it in various arenas is a principled position that cannot be altered under any circumstances.

Trade Minister Returns From Belgrade 14 Jul
JN141851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad this evening after leading Iraq's delegation to the 13th session of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. The Iraqi minister expressed satisfaction at the meetings' positive results in strengthening economic cooperation and expanding trade between the two friendly countries.

During his visit, the Iraqi minister discussed with officials from Yugoslav establishments and companies methods of developing bilateral cooperation through the companies' working programs.

Soviet Consular Delegation Continues Visit

Daily Reports on Meeting

TA150919 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jul pp 1, 10

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The first round of negotiations with the visiting consular delegation passed smoothly and pleasantly yesterday without the Israeli officials being "any the wiser" about the Soviet Union's real intentions, one Foreign Ministry official said.

But the head of the eight-man delegation, Yevgeniy Antipov, speaking to reporters after the meeting, made unambiguously clear his government's opposition to a "reciprocal" visit to the Soviet Union by an Israeli consular delegation.

The subject did not come up at all at the 35-minute meeting, but Israeli sources said that "it is likely that Israel will raise it at our next meeting, for which no date has yet been set."

Yesterday the Israeli officials -- led by Ya'aqov Aviad, the head of the Foreign Ministry's Consular Department, and Victor Har'el, the head of the ministry's Claims Division -- merely exchanged "niceties" with the Soviets and listened to what they had to say.

The visitors stuck fast to their prepared formula -- that they had come to inspect and sort out problems connected to Russian holdings in Israel and to extend passports of the several hundred Soviet citizens permanently living in Israel -- Russian Orthodox clergymen and nuns and Soviet women married to Israelis (mostly Arabs who had studied in the Soviet Union).

Political subjects were not raised at the meeting and the Soviets did not request meetings with "political" officials or Israeli ministers.

The delegation apart from Antipov, the deputy director of the consular directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, includes consular official Gennadiy Plikhin, Middle East Department official Aleksey Chistyakov and V.B. Krugliyakov, an official described by the Soviets as "a first secretary in the Foreign Ministry." [Tel Aviv *Yedi'ot Aharonot* in Hebrew on 15 July on page 3 carries an article by Dani Sade describing the delegation's impressions of the local Israeli scene and identifying the secretary of the delegation as Irina Glasgova and the delegation's liaison as Aleksandr Onia]

The Israeli officials offered their Soviet counterparts "technical assistance" concerning the delegation's mission, and the Soviets made clear that, once they worked out their needs, they would take up the offer.

Ministry Official Comments

TA141752 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Interview with Dr Yosi Beilin, Foreign Ministry political director general, by Me'ir Kohen in the Foreign Ministry on 14 July — videorecorded in Hebrew fading into Arabic translation]

[Text] [Beilin] I would not attribute any significance to the visit of this delegation beyond anything the Soviet Union would attribute to it. This is a delegation that is here under the sponsorship of the Consular Section of the Finnish Embassy, which represents Soviet interests in Israel. The delegates claim to have come here to examine Soviet Government assets in Israel and to check the issue of Soviet citizens residing in this country; they are not here to conduct political talks. For my part, I would not suggest that we initiate political talks with them in view of the fact that they have thus far refrained from coming up with such a suggestion, as well as because their rank does not require this.

[Kohen] The head of the Soviet delegation said that the Soviet Union does not acknowledge the principle of reciprocity. Will Israel insist on its right to dispatch a delegation to Moscow?

[Beilin] We appended to the visas issued to the Soviet delegation an announcement that we expect that an Israeli delegation of whatever composition would be allowed into the Soviet Union within a reasonable period of time, as we, too, have interests to look into in that country. These may not exactly parallel those the Soviet Union has in Israel; still there is no reason why such a delegation should not be allowed to make its visit.

[Kohen] We have recently heard optimistic declarations from the foreign minister regarding the possibility that relations with the Soviet Union would be established. Could you be more specific on this issue?

[Beilin] It is impossible to quote any Soviet source on the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, say, tomorrow; but on the other hand, both open and covert Soviet statements indicate that for them, the political process — irrespective of any specific stage of that process — makes diplomatic relations a necessity. I think the most interesting and important thing to date is the statement Gorbachev made during his meeting with President al-Asad, in which he said that the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel is an anomaly.

Shamir on Importance of Visit

TA150554 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Excerpt] We all want improved relations with the USSR, but I suggest that we do not attach too much importance to the Soviet delegation. This was stated by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday. The prime minister was referring to the remarks made by the head of the Soviet consular delegation to the effect that an Israeli delegation will not arrive in Moscow.

[Begin Shamir recording] A while ago we heard announcements which stated that a delegation would not come at all; however, a

delegation did come. This, to me, indicates that Israeli delegations of one sort or another will also reach Moscow. Second, I would suggest that we do not attach too much importance to this delegation. After all, we are all interested in a change in relations between us and the Soviet Union. We are all interested in normalization of relations, as well as a crucial change in Soviet policy on the immigration of Jews to Israel. [end recording] [passage omitted on internal Herut matters]

Optimistic on Visa Chances

TA141717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir is not worried about the Soviet Union's announcement that it would not permit an Israeli consular delegation to visit. Mr Shamir told our correspondent Dan Eshel that we have already had all sorts of announcements emanating from the Soviet Union, so he expects another will still be forthcoming.

Foreign Minister Peres, too, said he is convinced that once a request on the matter is submitted to the Soviet Union, it will respond favorably.

Reciprocity Backed by Document

TA150615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem claims that it is false to say that Israel does not have property or citizens in the Soviet Union. Following the Helsinki talks last summer, the Foreign Ministry prepared a document on this matter, establishing and supporting Israel's demand that an Israeli consular delegation be sent to the USSR. Our correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman claims that there is no room for a visit by an Israeli consular delegation to Moscow because Israel has neither citizens nor property in the USSR. The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry long ago prepared an orderly response, with documentation, to this formal claim. Israel does have property and citizens in the USSR. Property refers first to the embassy building in Moscow, which is still leased by Israel. In addition, there is the property belonging to Israelis of Soviet origin who left assets behind. Furthermore, precedents have been established whereby Israel acted in various countries as custodian for Jewish religious institutes, although it had no official ownership over them.

As for the issue of citizens, Israel has granted citizenship to over 500 Jews who have been refused immigration to Israel. The Soviets do not recognize this, but quite a large group of Israeli Arabs — RAKAH members — is studying in the USSR today, and its members are surely Israeli citizens.

As said, the above claim is a formality. The Kremlin does not want an Israeli delegation in Moscow, and as a result Israel's response will not be convincing. The truth of the matter is that the Soviets never promised reciprocity. During the various contacts, when Israel stated it understood that the principle of reciprocity was applicable, no clear answer was received from the Soviet side.

Official spokesmen in Jerusalem are trying to play down yesterday's Soviet declaration, expressing the hope that an Israeli delegation will be received in the USSR when it makes this request at some time in the future. Israel has not yet submitted an official request.

Delegation Meets Women on Visas

TA151039 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Soviet consular delegation members met today with representatives of the 35 Organization, a women's group working on behalf of Soviet Jewry. During the meeting, representatives from the organization asked that the number of exit visas granted to Jews in the USSR be increased. They said that they consider the Soviet delegation to represent the Soviet authorities, and are therefore asking that the delegation address itself to their demands. The delegation representatives asserted that they are not authorized to respond to these demands, but they may be able to arrange a meeting for the women with delegation head Antipov. It is possible that he will give them an answer.

Provides Consular Services

TA151140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] The Soviet consular delegation, which is currently in Israel, began to receive members of the public and to provide consular services this morning. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that 35 people have already appealed to the delegation for information. The liaison for consular services with the delegation reported that it was approached by former Soviet citizens and Israelis who wanted to renew the validity of their passports or inquire about procedures for inviting relatives in the USSR on a visit to Israel. There were also people who were interested in learning how they can visit the USSR.

Midday Press on Delegation

TA150928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 15 Jul 87

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Yedi'ot Aharonot* has reacted to the Soviet delegation's announcement that there is no room for a reciprocal visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow. The paper writes that while Jerusalem is interested in having normal relations with the USSR because of the Soviet Jews who want to immigrate to Israel, Moscow is interested in being a party to the international conference on the Middle East. As a result, the Soviets had better remember that diplomatic relations are not a favor but a handy tool to be exploited.

Hadashot believes that while one should not detract from the importance of the demand for the release of Jews denied emigra-

tion from the USSR, one should nonetheless not pile procedural obstacles in the way of the continuation of a dialogue with this country.

Soviets Jam Voice of Israel Broadcasts to Europe

TA141813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] The Soviets jammed Voice of Israel's broadcasts to Europe as usual this evening. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus believes that the jamming of broadcasts was stopped yesterday due to technical reasons only. In any event, this evening's jamming is stronger than usual.

Ministry Rejects U.S. Discrimination Charge

TA150802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jul p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry yesterday rejected U.S. charges that Israel was discriminating against visiting Arab Americans by holding their passports and requiring them to post bonds upon arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport.

A ministry spokesman said the measures were taken against only a small minority of thousands of Arab Americans arriving during the summer visiting season to see relatives in the territories. He said passports were held in cases when individuals were suspected of planning to overstay their visas. The measure enabled these visitors to visit their families, and was an alternative to refusing them entry altogether, he said.

The spokesman noted that Israel allows U.S. citizens to enter the country without requiring them to secure visas in advance while Israelis wishing to enter the U.S. must first obtain visas and undergo checks at U.S. embassies and consulates.

The treatment of Arab Americans has been raised with Israeli officials by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, and has been brought to the attention of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

MK Wilner Returns From PRC, Comments on Ties

TA151136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] There will be no diplomatic relations between Israel and the PRC as long as Israel's policy does not change. This is Beijing's stance, as explained to Me'ir Wilner, who returned this morning from a 10-day visit to the PRC. Our correspondent Razi Barqay spoke with Knesset Member (MK) Wilner.

[Begin recording] [Barqay] Wilner returned excited from the PRC. At long last a visit took place following a 30-year break resulting from RAKAH's pro-Soviet stance throughout this period. However, even during the recent meetings held in the PRC, differences of opinion emerged between MK Wilner and his interlocutors from the CPC Central Committee over the Afghanistan question. We did not agree on this issue, Wilner admitted, but he did not elaborate.

Our interest in talking with Wilner focused on the state of Israeli-Chinese relations. Wilner told us: The Chinese have a great deal of appreciation for the Jewish people and for Israeli citizens, but are drawing a clear distinction between the people and their government.

[Wilner] First of all, they recognize Israel's right to exist as a sovereign state. In principle they expect that the day will come when diplomatic relations will be established with Israel. However, they state that as long as the Israeli Government is conducting a policy of aggression and territorial expansion, as manifested in the occupation of the Arab territories, no solution or peace can be reached and the danger of another war is not eliminated.

[Barqay] While there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, I understand that they are still willing to have some form of relations. What form would this take?

[Wilner] They view the invitation extended to the Israeli Communist Party delegation as one of the ways in which ties are formed with the Israeli people. We have reached normalization in relations between the Israeli and Chinese Communist Parties, which means that additional concrete initiatives will be embarked upon for the promotion of relations between the Israeli and Chinese people.

[Barqay] With all due respect, they know you represent only 4 percent of the Israeli population. If they talk of more extensive relations between the two nations, they must be thinking of ties with additional parties as well.

[Wilner] We have not discussed this.

[Barqay] What about economic or cultural ties, or exchanges of delegations?

[Wilner] I do not have details about what ties are being maintained, if any. However, I understood that the principle of ties with the people rather than with the government can include these spheres as well.

[Barqay] Incidentally, Wilner emphasized that his Chinese hosts drew a distinction between Yitzhaq Shamir's Likud policy and Shim'on Peres' Alignment policy. It is difficult to learn from Wilner's replies whether the small opening that has now been created will expand in the future. Finally, Wilner is mainly impressed by his tours in small towns, schools, and villages. I have even visited a medium-sized steel factory that employs 120,000 workers, he said. [end recording]

Cuba To Grant Entry Visas Despite Absence of Ties

TA150917 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jul 87 p 2

[Report by Greer Fay Cashman]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that there are no ties of any kind between the two countries, Israelis will be granted entry visas to Cuba, providing they make their applications abroad. This is the gist of a report in the most recent issue of *Ksafim*, published by the Hebrew daily *Ma'ariv*. [passage omitted]

None of the foreign diplomatic missions in Israel deals with consular affairs for Cuba. However, the Canadian Embassy in Havana, according to the article, does offer assistance to Israeli nationals.

Shamir Meets Likud, Alignment Heads, Urges Unity

TA141528 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today initiated a move aimed at calming down spirits in the coalition against the background of the tumultuous last few days. This morning he summoned the Alignment's Rafi Edri, as well as Knesset Members [MK's] Hayim Kaufman and Sara Doron from the Likud. He told this senior coalition forum that the national unity government still has a vital function to perform and every effort should be made to preserve it, primarily for the sake of economic growth and other economic issues. I see no reason why coalition matters should not resume a normal course, the prime minister said. He agreed with Rafi Edri's assessment that the people of Israel still need this boat called the national unity government to sail on. And to top that, Rafi Edri informed the prime minister that MK Hayim Ramon has been suspended from the Knesset's Alignment faction executive following his vote of no-confidence in the government last night.

While all this was taking place in the Prime Minister's Office, the Alignment ministers held their weekly meeting in the Vice Prime Minister's Office. Contrary to earlier reports, the ministers did not discuss the option of withdrawing from the Cabinet, although the Likud was rather extensively criticized, as was the prime minister's address before the Herut Central Committee. The Alignment ministers believe that the Likud is misrepresenting the Alignment's political positions and accuse the Alignment of wanting to return to the 1967 borders, to cite but one example. It is therefore necessary to launch another information offensive.

The bottom line of all this activity is that quiet was restored in the coalition today. This, however, is apparently only a temporary and conditional lull, with the Alignment in a wait-and-see position until the end of the Knesset session in 3 weeks. Let us all see what action the Tehiya will take, or what SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] will do, the Alignment says; it will wait to decide on its next political move only after that has been determined.

Tehiya No-Confidence Bid on Beit Jann Defeated

TA141757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Excerpt] The government again faced a no-confidence motion in the Knesset today, this time from the right-wing Tehiya party. The problem was the land dispute between the Druze village of Beit Jann and the Nature Reserve Authority. Tehiya accuses the Labor Party of giving in to violence, after the Druze villagers attacked the police, overturned vehicles, and injured several policemen. The Likud turned out in force to vote against the no-confidence motion, despite earlier predictions that it might stay away, as Labor did in yesterday's no-confidence motions aimed at Prime Minister Shamir. The left-wing opposition parties, which introduced yesterday's motions, abstained today. [passage omitted]

Experts, Aid To Be Sent to Marshall Islands

TA141606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Israel will send communications, fishery, and agricultural experts to the Marshall Islands. It will also extend assistance in setting up an Israeli water desalination plant. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that this was agreed upon today at a meeting between Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Charles Dominick, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, and other Foreign Ministry officials. Our correspondent adds that an agreement was also reached that Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir will tour the Marshall Islands during his upcoming visit to Pacific Ocean countries.

The visitor briefed the Israelis on the political situation in his region and reported on the serious economic predicament of the tiny island countries.

Argentine Energy Delegation Arrives on Visit

TA141601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] An Argentine economic delegation headed by the minister of energy and water resources [title as heard] has come to Israel for a week-long visit as the guest of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that the delegation arrived following the signing of a bilateral information exchange memorandum. The delegation members are particularly interested in solar energy and in the generation of energy from refuse.

Reportage on Arab League Secretary General's Visit

Holds Talks With Officials

JN121255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Amman — The regent, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in his office at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. During the meeting, the two men discussed current Arab and international developments, as well as ways to unify Arab stands to find a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and intensify Arab efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed strengthening relations between the Arab League's General Secretariat and Jordan at all levels, particularly at the cultural and scientific level. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri attended the meeting.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Chedli Klibi in his office this morning in the presence of Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. During this meeting, the participants reviewed current developments in the Arab world and ways to enhance Arab solidarity. They also discussed the efforts being made by the seven-member Arab committee entrusted with following up developments in the Iraq-Iran war, as well as the success these efforts have attained in the UN Security Council to bring this conflict to an end. Klibi praised His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, achieve Arab solidarity, and give new momentum to an international conferenceon Middle East peace as the best way of attaining a comprehensive and lasting peaceful settlement in the region.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also met with Chedli Klibi in his office this morning. They discussed the current Arab situation, particularly the efforts being made to enhance Arab solidarity and joint Arab action. They emphasized the importance of supporting joint Arab action, Arab organizations, and specialized agencies to enable them to perform their role in enhancing Arab cooperation and serving Arab issues. They also reviewed efforts to hold an international Middle East peace conference.

Al-Masri and Klibi discussed the Arab and international efforts being made to end the Iraq-Iran war and assessed the seven-member Arab League committee's work in this regard. Al-Masri then briefed the Arab League secretary general on the results achieved at the recent talks held between the seven-member committee's delegation, which he led, and British officials in London.

Departs for Kuwait 12 Jul

JN121528 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi departed Amman today for Kuwait at the conclusion of a 2-day visit. During his stay, he met with the regent, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; and a number of other senior officials. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

King Husayn Meets UK Prime Minister Thatcher

For coverage of the 13 July meeting in London between King Husayn and UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 14 July *West Europe* Daily Report.

15 Killed, 35 Wounded in Tripoli Car Explosion

NC150922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] The hands of suspect organizations have extended to the struggling city of Tripoli, where they detonated a booby-trapped car. According to preliminary information, 15 people were killed and 35 others wounded in the explosion. The injured were taken to the Al-Islami and Al-Mulla Hospitals.

The explosion occurred at 1055 near the Al-Safir shops, which sell dairy and cheese products, and outside a building that houses a medical supply company. Medicinal material subsequently exploded, contributing to a huge fire that firemen are still attempting to bring under control. Buildings and cars within a 500-meter radius from the explosion also suffered heavy material damage.

Toll Now 'Over' 100 Casualties

NC151225 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] A strong explosion rocked Tripoli today. It was the first incident of such a magnitude since Syrian forces were deployed in Tripoli in October 1985. The blast occurred when a red Fiat automobile rigged with over 50 kg of TNT and hexogen exploded near a Syrian Army checkpoint on 'Azmi Street in Tripoli's Al-Balhah Quarter.

Initial reports indicate there are over 100 casualties. They were taken to Islamic Charitable Hospital, Al-Mazlum Hospital, and Al-Nini Hospital. The explosion additionally caused extensive material damage to buildings, shops, and automobiles within a 300-meter radius. A fire also broke out in a pharmaceutical company located over the Al-Safir dairy shop, where the booby-trapped car was parked.

Ba'labakk Bombing Said Near Syrian Checkpoint

NC151204 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] A booby-trapped automobile exploded in the Ra's al'-Ayn area of Ba'labakk at 1130 today, only 30 meters from a checkpoint manned by Syrian occupation forces. The blast, which occurred in the vegetable market opposite the Makkiyah shops, caused severe material damage and left one woman dead and two persons injured.

AFP reported a short while ago that the Ba'labakk explosion left one person dead and three others, including a Syrian officer, injured. The news agency added that the Syrians have implemented strict security measures around the headquarters of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards and the Muslim fundamentalists in the city. The news agency noted that the area of the vegetable market is under Hizballah's control.

Junblatt Departs on 3-Day Visit to Italy

NC150812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt departed from Beirut for Italy last evening on a 3-day visit during which he will hold talks with Italian officials.

Ship Docks at Sidon Port After 9-Month 'Siege'

NC142008 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] For the first time since the Israeli siege of Sidon Port began 9 months ago, a freighter carrying a shipment of marble docked at the port today without being intercepted by Israeli gunboats. Israel had blockaded the port due to the strong Palestinian presence in the camps east of Sidon.

Al-Asad Receives Arab League Secretary General

JN111158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] At 1345 this afternoon President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in attendance. They discussed Arab developments.

Air Force Intelligence Chief Allegedly Dismissed

NC141415 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source in Amman has disclosed that Syria has decided to dismiss Muhammad al-Khuli, chief of Syrian Air Force Intelligence, and his assistant Major General Haytham al-Sa'id after their names were mentioned last October as being involved in the case of Nizar Hindawi. Hindawi was convincted for attempting to blow up the Israeli EL AL airliner in London.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Returns From Tehran

JN131802 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 JUL 87

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this evening from Tehran where he delivered a letter from President Hafiz al-Asad to President Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran and received a reply letter this afternoon. The two discussed regional developments and other matters of common interest. [passage omitted]

TISHRIN Asks EC Meeting for 'Better Understanding'

JN141404 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1150 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jul (SANA) — *Tishrin* stresses that Syria, which has raised the Arabs' banner, discharged its duties toward it, and has offered sacrifices to keep it fluttering, will not go back on either its stands or objectives. By doing this Syria embodies the will of all Arabs.

In an article today *Tishrin* says that, as it has been doing over the past 18 years, Syria will continue to exert efforts with peoples, states, organizations, and liberation movements to make them aware of issues regarding rights and justice and to establish just peace in the Middle East.

Tishrin adds that Syria's stands toward others are governed by their stands toward Syria and toward the Arabs' central cause; by their nearness to or distance from Syria's firm and principled stands; by its absolute belief in militant values and concepts; by objectives it inherited from the Arab nation; and by its ability to to assume the burden and safeguard and fulfill the trust.

Tishrin refers to the EC meeting, which began in Copenhagen yesterday to discuss an agenda, including Syria's role, influence, and effectiveness in the Middle East. The paper says: How perfect it would be if the EC conferees show better understanding of the dialectical nature of the relationship that exists between Syria and the Arabs' central cause and between the Syrian role, whose importance they have now realized, and the sanctity of the just struggle for regaining land and rights.

Concluding, *Tishrin* calls on the EC countries to take into consideration that an objective relationship with Syria necessarily means an objective relationship with its role and cause. The paper says: From this premise, peace in the Middle East will be closer to reality and the efforts to achieve it more useful. Anything else will make peace more remote.

AL-THAWRAH Lauds EC Decision

JN150637 Damascus Domestic Service
in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Jul 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The European Voice of Wisdom and the Credibility of Syria's Role" the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The Zionist slander and delusion campaigns against Syria have failed to achieve their objectives of isolating Syria, embarrassing it politically and diplomatically, and preventing it from continuing its firm and principled stands toward confronting the Zionist aggression and calling for the restoration of Arab rights and struggle to regain these rights.

Al-Thawrah stresses that the EC states' resorting to reason and wisdom regarding relations with Syria proves, more than at any time before, the credibility of Syria's role in the region and the importance of this role in achieving a just and lasting peace. This also proves that these states are convinced that Syria is exonerated of the false accusation that it is connected with terrorism and terrorist acts. The EC states' decision to resume contacts with Syria on the ministers' level is undoubtedly a positive decision. It constitutes a good beginning for putting matters on the right course for consultations and cooperation in the search for a true peace in the region — a peace which all world states now realize will never be achieved without Syria's effective contribution. Those who recognize Syria's effective role and the influence of this role on developments in the region realize that Syria opens its doors to any serious search for a just and lasting peace that regains the occupied Arab territories and usurped rights and removes the threat of conflagration in the region, which could spread to the outside world.

Najibullah Addresses Trade Union Plenum
LD150634 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0427 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Kabul, July 14, *Bakhtar* — The 16th Plenum of Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan discussed the subsequent tasks of the trade unions in line with the decisions made by the plenary meeting of the PDPA CC held in January this year.

Najib, general secretary of Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, delivered a speech in the plenum. The general secretary of the party emphasized on the crucial role of the trade unions in the economic sphere for the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation. Organisational matters were also assessed in the plenum.

The plenum elected 20 vanguard workers and employees as members of the Central Council of the Trade Unions.

The total membership of the trade unions reach over 300 thousand. It has links with many national and international organisations.

Joint Communique on Keshtmand Visit to Mongolia
LD140911 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0454 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Kabul, July 13, *Bakhtar* — The exchange of views between the delegations of the DRA and MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] will give a new impetus for the consolidation and deepening of friendly relations and for the further growth of mutual ties between the two countries in the interest of peace, security and social progress in Asia and the world at large.

This is said in the DRA-MPR joint communique released at the conclusion of the official and friendly visit of the high-ranking delegation of the DRA led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA,to the MPR which took place from July 6 to July 13, 1987.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the continuing development of fraternal relations between the DRA and MPR and reiterated their policy for the subsequent expansion of the cooperation.

The agreement on the basic aspects of economic and cultural cooperation between the DRA and MPR as well as an agreement on the additional gratis aid economic assistance of MPR to the DRA were also signed between the two countries during the visit.

Touching on foreign policy issues, both sides stated that the main cause of the intensification of international tension is inherent in the militaristic policy of imperialist circles with the USA at the head, the policy of neo-globalism and attempts for securing military superiority.

The sides stated their views to promote their joint activity for seeking the ways for solving the conflicting issues in Asia and other parts of the world through political channels based on respecting national sovereignty and independence of the countries, the right of the peoples for choosing independent path of development.

The DRA and MPR highly assessed the program of the Soviet Union for establishing a comprehensive system of security in Asia through the normalisation of the situation in region of Asia-Pacific, the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and constructive cooperation in the region which was reflected in the statements of M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

Both sides regarded the proposal of the Soviet Union to set up a preparatory committee in the framework of the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation as a practical measure for the convocation of an international conference on Middle East under the auspices of the U.N.O.

Both sides touched on the importance of relaxation of tension in South-East Asia. The delegations of the two countries expressed their support to the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at improving the political atmosphere in South-East Asia and the solution of the disputed problems by using political means.

They regarded the creation of nuclear-free region in South-East Asia and the Korean peninsula as an important step in releasing the continent from nuclear weapon. The DRA highly assesses the active foreign policy pursued by the MPR and its consistent efforts for the consolidation of peace in Asia and all over the world.

The DRA and MPR call for the cessation of interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and the just political solution of the situation in Central America without intervention and threat from abroad, the immediate elimination of apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and putting an end to colonial rule in Namibia, says the joint communique.

Both sides described the positive role of the Non-Aligned Movement as an effective and reliable force in the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, preservation of peace and international security and restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

Both sides reiterated their support to the U.N.O. as an important means of preserving and strengthening peace and global security and reaffirmed their struggle for the realisation of the objectives of this organisation.

Normal Life Continues To Be Disrupted by Strike

BK140907 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] In Bangladesh, normal life remains disrupted since this morning with 22 student organizations calling for 9-hour hartal [strike], the third in 3 days.

In the capital, Dhaka, traffic is off the roads and shops remained closed for the 3d successive day.

Our Dhaka correspondent reports that all the main opposition parties are supporting the strike. The students are protesting against the inclusion of military personnel in civil administration.

Ershad Asks Parliament Members To Support Party

BK141647 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] President Ershad has called for upholding democratic values and ideals to take the country to the path of prosperity. He was addressing the parliament members of the Jatiya Party at the committee hall of the Sangsad Bhavan [parliament building] this afternoon.

The president asked the leaders and workers of the party to take its programs to the broad masses. In the face of the anarchy and violence pursued by the opposition political parties, we should stand by our party and give it a solid foundation among the people. He said the people, most of whom do not belong to any political party but have their faith in the democratic values, will be with us. We should mobilize the people's opinion against the politics of violence and anarchy. He said those who call hartal [strike] frequently in one pretext or another, causing immense suffering to the common man, including the day laborers and ricksha pullers, should be resisted politically so that the present (?pace) of development is not hindered.

The president said the Jatiya Party government has given the country a real democratic structure. Now it is its duty to protect it. At the same time, we should carry forward the politics of production. The people, he said, have given their support to this type of politics because they believe that only the politics of production can bring economic emancipation of the people for which they are waiting for ages. The leader of the house and prime minster, Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, deputy prime ministers, and ministers were present.

President Ershad Leaves for State Visit in YAR

BK150742 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Excerpts] President Ershad left Dhaka this morning for Sanaa on a 4-day state visit to the Yemen Arab Republic. Begum Raushan Ershad is accompanying the president. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the president of the republic, Mr 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. [passage omitted]

The members of the president's entourage include Religious Affairs Minister Maulana M.A. Mannan, (?two MP's), and some senior officials. [passage omitted]

Shanti Bahini Reportedly Kill 3 in Chittagong

BK141558 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Three people were killed and one minor boy injured when some members of so-called Shanti Bahini [Peace Force] indiscriminately opened fire inside a house at (Lalchari) under (Kalkhali) upazila [subdistrict] of Chittagong Hill Tracts on Sunday [12 July] night.

According to an official source, the members of the so-called Shanti Bahini repeatedly asked one (Mantushi Nanda) to join the Bahini, but he refused to do so. Upon this, the Shanti Bahini members opened fire indiscriminately, killing three people and injuring one.

Tourism Minister Resigns Over Communal Issue

BK150155 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi
0130 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Tourism Minister Mufti Mohammad Sayed has resigned from the union cabinet. Sayed sent his letter of resignation to the prime minister yesterday. Rajiv Gandhi then sent it to the president for approval. In his resignation letter, Sayed said that the government is not dealing sternly with communalism. He also expressed displeasure at the poll alliance of Congress-I and National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir. However, he affirmed that he will continue to work to make the party strong.

4 Killed in Bomb Blast in Merrut; Curfews Imposed

BK150842 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] In Merrut, four persons were killed and two seriously injured in a bomb explosion today. According to preliminary reports, the explosion took place around 1030 [0500 GMT] this morning in the city's crowded market area. The authorities have imposed indefinite curfew in Kotwali Delhi Gate, Brahmapuri, and Lisarigate police station areas.

Tiwari Concerned About U.S. Arming of Pakistan

BK101602 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] India has again conveyed its serious concern to the United States over the arming of Pakistan. The United States has been told that India is opposed to Pakistan acquiring any type of AWACS because of its implication for India's security. This information was given by the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, to members of the parliamentary consultative committee of his ministry at a meeting in New Delhi today. He assured the members that the government shares their concern about the U.S.-Pakistan strategic relationship.

The members pointed out that the United States is turning a blind eye to Pakistan's nuclear program which is weapon-oriented. They noted that this also affected the security interest of the country. In this context they underlined the need for India to review its nuclear policy. There was a feeling that the arming of Pakistan in the name of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is just a pretext. They were of the opinion that while India followed an independent foreign policy toward the United States, that country viewed its relations with others in terms of its global interest.

Contract Signed For Soviet Thermal Power Plant Aid

BK141050 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] The Soviet Union will supply turbines, generators, boilers, and technical design for the 840-megawatt Kahalgaon super-thermal power plant. A contract to this effect was signed last night by the chairman of the National Thermal Power Corporation, Mr M.L. Shishu, and Soviet Tekhnopromeksport chairman, Mr A.S. Postovalov. The plant is being set up in the Bhagalpur District of Bihar. The 300 crore rupees contract includes supply of designing and construction work. The equipment will be supplied for the first stage of the thermal plant. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1991. The super-thermal power station will feed power to the eastern grid linking Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa.

Investment Sanctioned for Joint Ventures in USSR

BK141604 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Plans are being formulated to raise India-Soviet trade to 10,000 crore rupees within the next 4 years. According to the president of the India-USSR Chamber of Commerce, Mr Manubhai Shah, schemes have already been worked out to raise the trade to 5,000 crore rupees in 1988-89 from the current level of 4,000 crores. Mr Shah, who led an Indian delegation to the Soviet Union recently, said Moscow had sanctioned 15 joint ventures in USSR with the investment by Indians. These include synthetic polyester plant, construction of hotels, food processing plants, and leather goods projects.

Khomeyni, Montazeri Meet in Tehran 15 Jul

LD151520 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — Future leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatoilah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, here Wednesday.

Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani Address IRGC Meeting

NC150620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly [Majlis], attended a meeting last night of area commanders and commanders of resistance bases belonging to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] in the first region of Sarallah encompassing Tehran, the central provinces,and the city of Qom.

The meeting was convened to renew allegiance with the imam of the ummah; to announce readiness for the uninterrupted continuation of operations until the Zionist Iraqi regime's downfall and for the confrontation of any plots by world arrogance in the Persian Gulf; to mark the commencement of the second phase of the formation of the 20-million strong army, the combat organization of resistance fighters and IRGC centers; and to note the start of nationwide activities by the headquarters of military divers.

Congregational prayers were led by the president. Mr Khamene'i then delivered a speech in which he referred to the miracles and great acts which the Islamic Republic of Iran has carried out in various fields. He asserted: We continue to witness great miracles on the fronts.

In another part of his speech, the Supreme Defense Council chairman referred to the recent scandal by world arrogance in the Persian Gulf. He said: This scandal is the last arrow in their quiver; they could not have done anything else. Our nation is on the scene and more prepared than ever before to defend its rights. This nation wants to live independently and in accordance with its own religion. It will not allow anyone to interfere in its affairs.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman added: Today is one of the most sensitive moments in our war. It has been proven that at present these flimsy powers do not instill fear in the hearts of the leadership or the people. The superpowers have realized this as well.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker and the imam's representative at and spokesman for the Supreme Defense Council, then delivered a speech. Referring to world arrogance's investment in the Iraqi Ba'thist Party in a bid to prevent Islamic movements in the region, he said: They and the Croesus of the Persian Gulf have placed all sorts of potential, specifically advanced aircraft, missiles, information, money, and chemical weapons — which were not even used this extensively in World War II, the Vietnam War, or Afghanistan — at the disposal of the Zionist Iraqi regime in order to continue maintaining this obstacle. However, all these have been rendered ineffective.

Referring to the repeated defeats suffered by the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces at the hands of the fighters of Islam, he cited the recent scandal by the powers in the Persian Gulf. He said: This scandal has two aspects -- it is either baseless or it has support. However, we should assume that they will carry out this act and we must therefore prepare ourselves more than ever before. If the leaders of the White House, the Elysee Palace, and the British believe that we are truly ready, and if they see that our 20-million strong army is ready to carry out a jihad -- and the continuation of the jihad is a principle from which there is no retreat -- it will be difficult for them to make decisions. [Words indistinct] registration in the units of the Mobilization of the Oppressed and the dispatch of more men to the fronts will solve this problem to a great extent.

Noting the fact that we do not support an expansion of the war, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: At the same time, we should assume that the enemy has gone insane. Therefore, the implementation of the second phase in the creation of a 20-million strong army and the call for combat-ready forces to be sent to the fronts on a wide scale are very timely.

In another part of his speech, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council said: We do not doubt America's ability to send planes and ships to the Persian Gulf. However, this cannot defeat our nation.

In conclusion, the Majlis speaker affirmed that the dispatch of forces to the fronts should continue on the basis of a special program so that there will always be combat-ready forces at the fronts. He noted: Victory in a long war is achieved by those who are supported by combat forces prepared for martyrdom. Today the Islamic Republic of Iran has the honor to have such fighters.

Majlis Speaker Warns U.S.

LD150814 Tehran IRNA in English 0805 GMT 15 Jul 87

[" 'We Will Point Our Guns at the Yankees If...' Rafsanjani" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned the U.S. that if it ventured to enter the Persian Gulf, "that day, we will point our guns at the Yankees and will take American captives with their hands on their heads to (POW) camps. On that day, the world would witness this (spectacle) and there would be no way for the U.S. to return."

Speaking in a gathering of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) commanders in Tehran Tuesday, Hashemi-Rafsanjani also warned the Persian Gulf states that "if you put your (military) bases or ports at the disposal of the U.S., we would capture them and we regard their seizure as from American rather than from a neighbouring country."

The speaker said the U.S. might send many ships and planes to the region but undoubtedly it would lack even one-tenth of the committed and ready-for-combat forces that Iran has. "This is a unique advantage the Islamic Republic enjoys," he boasted.

President 'Ali Khamene'i who was also present at the meeting told the group of IRGC commanders that "the world has realised that an outcry similar to the one in the Persian Gulf would have no effect on the determination of our people and we are ready more than ever to defend our righteous stance which is to block the influence of any aggressor."

Hoj. Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Defence Council further said that "today we are in one of the most sensitive moments in the history of the (imposed) war because, the enemy after trying each and every plot, has realised that this (Iranian) people and its leadership do not fear hollow powers while imperialism has always intimidated nations to leave the scene."

President Khamene'i also said nations did not approve of aggressive policies, adding that "if the American people comprehend the main incentive behind America's presence in the Persian Gulf, they would create more problems for the U.S. Administration."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in his remarks that the U.S. had ventured to fight the Islamic revolution "more explicitly this year."

This, he believed, was due to the developments at the Iraqi imposed war fronts in the second half of the past year (Sept '86-March '87) when Iranian forces crossed the Arvand River (Shatt al-'Arab).

He said global arrogance provided the Iraqi enemy with the most modern missile facilities, warplanes, helicopters, AWACS satellites, and the most deadly and dangerous chemical weapons which had not been used any where else in the world "but gained nothing."

"When they (the U.S.) saw what a fatal blow was inflicted on the Iraqi enemy in the course of 'Karbala'-5' operations (launched in Shalamcheh on Jan. 6, 1987), and witnessed how people's uprising spread in four (northern) Iraqi provinces, and when their futile efforts in the Persian Gulf and the war of cities failed to make a dent in our people's resolution, they hatched the last plot by entering the scene themselves."

"They have taken the first step at the mouth of the Persian Gulf swamp and (obviously) the way to return back from a swamp is difficult. But we are ready to sink American ships and according to the decree of the Koran, the 20-million-strong army is indeed ready for jihad the perpetuation of which (jihad) is incumbent upon us.

"We are not in favour of spreading the war but if the enemy got crazy we would also be prepared for a showdown of power by despatching the second batch of the 20-million army. If imperialism did not heed the lesson and still enters the swamp, that day would not be bitter for us. Then we would point part of our artillery guns at the Yankees and take American captives with their hands on their heads to camps with humiliation... on that day there would no way for the U.S. to return."

Majlis Speaker Blames Reagan

LD141923 Tehran IRNA in English 1834 GMT 14 Jul 87

["Rafsanjani Debunks Reagan as 'Imbecile' for Plunging World Into Trouble" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani today described Ronald Reagan as an 'imbecile who is plunging the world into trouble' and creating tension and needless encounters for preventing a universal 'dealing out of justice.' He said whatever the Americans might opt for, they will not be able to prevent the eventual toppling of Saddam Husayn from power.

Rafsanjani who was speaking to a visiting group of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) officers in charge of military training of the guards in the Caspian Sea city of Chalus said he is sorry to witness 'such silly people as Reagan' brandish their power.

The Hojjat ol-Eslam said Mr Reagan would act more wisely if he knew that an entire generation of Iranian people are impatiently counting down to fighting with the United States at the Persian Gulf or anywhere else in the world. He said among Iran's Muslim youths the enthusiasm for fighting with the United States is a lot more than the fervor for fighting the Iraqi forces.

He lauded the youth in Iran's northern provinces for their devoted service at the battlefronts and for making typical examples of chastity for others to follow.

IRGC Official Says U.S. Fleet Awaited in Gulf

LD150935 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — Deputy Commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) 'Ali Shamkhani said here Tuesday that Iran was eagerly waiting the U.S. fleets in the Persian Gulf. "We would try as much as possible not to destroy them but to seize them intact to strengthen Iran's naval potential," he added.

Shamkhani, speaking at the one-day gathering of commanders of resistance bases of the 'Thar-Allah' First Corps, stressed that world Muslims had placed their hopes in the massive movement of the Islamic revolution.

He said that since Iranian combatants victoriously penetrated in the most strategic Iraqi region, Al-Faw, during the "Val Fajr-8" operation in Feb. 1986, vulnerability of the Iraqi regime became dawned to the world.

Referring to recent operations of Islamic forces in the western borders and inside northern Iraq, Shamkhani said that in these operations 700 Iraqi troops were captured including 100 officers mainly commanders of Battalions 1, 7, and 3 of the elite Presidential Guards Corps.

He said that in the aftermath of the victorious "Val Fajr-8" operations, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that till the downfall of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, Muslim combatants would

capture any part of the Iraqi territory they think necessary and would not give back those areas.

The gathering later concluded its work by issuing an 8-point resolution in which the participants pledged allegiance to the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

The commanders also announced their readiness to relentlessly continue their crushing operations at the fronts along border.

The resolution cautioned reactionary and lackey regimes in the region not to be deceived by the superpowers and to fear the wrath of the Muslim ummah. It also called on these regimes to stop their support for the Baghdad ruler so as to pave the way for the Iraqi people to determine their own fate and for the world oppressed to become free from the shackles of international arrogance.

'Unity Rallies' To Be Held in Mecca, Al-Madinah

LD141822 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Iranian pilgrims will stage two splendid demonstrations in Mecca and Al-Madinah to invite other pilgrims to unity, said Imam Khomeyni's representative and head of Iranian hajj pilgrims, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi before leaving for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Tuesday. Hoj. Karrubi will supervise hajj rituals of Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Asked whether arrangements had been made with the Saudi officials on the demonstration, Karrubi said "We obey Imam Khomeyni's views in relation with Hajj." The pilgrims will stage two massive demonstrations during hajj which the Imam maintains is beyond the mere observance of religious ceremonies, he added.

Hoj. Karrubi earlier today met with President 'Ali Khamene'i on the eve of his trip to Saudi Arabia and briefed the president on programs for Iranian pilgrims during Hajj. The president in response gave pertinent guidelines to Karrubi on the topics dealt with in the meeting.

Court Summons French Consul on Smuggling, Espionage

LD141739 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — French Consul in Tehran Jean Paul Torri has been summoned by the Islamic Revolution Court here to answer some questions. The court's summon was hand delivered to Torri by Iranian Foreign Ministry official here today.

Informed sources say Torri will be questioned on his suspected involvement in espionage activities, helping counterrevolutionaries against the Islamic Republic, and facilitating their flight, and their exit from Iran.

The French diplomat is also said to have relations with smugglers dealing in antiquities and foreign exchange. Several persons have reportedly been arrested in connection with the issue and investigation is under way to arrest others.

France Apologizes for Assault on Diplomat in Geneva

NC150509 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has disclosed to the Central News Unit that following the assault on Mr Mohsen Aminzadeh, an Iranian diplomat, by French police and customs officials in Geneva, the charge d'affaires of the French Embassy in Tehran met with officials of our Foreign Ministry and submitted explanations by the French Foreign Ministry on this matter.

During this meeting, the French charge d'affaires apologized for this sad incident. He said: The two reports that French police and customs officials have given to the French Foreign Ministry on this matter are not convincing. A study of these reports has revealed that the French police and customs officials have violated part of the Vienna Convention. First, Mr Aminzadeh's diplomatic status was not taken into consideration. The French Government will decide whether or not this was intentional, and the perpetrators will be punished. Second, Mr Aminzadeh was detained in the airport's customs office, which violates the Vienna Convention. Third, the assault on him and the confiscation of his documents also contravened the Vienna Convention. The police do not have the right to behave in such a way; they especially do not have the right to search and confiscate embassy documents. It is a source of regret and France extends its apologies.

Deputy Minister Mo'ayeri on Relations With France

LD151318 Tehran IRNA in English 1212 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri said here Wednesday that current movements by some reactionary regional states were similar to the attitude taken against a number of Iranian diplomats in some parts of the world in a vain bid to force Iran to yield to an ignominious peace and sit at the negotiation table with the aggressor Baghdad regime.

Mo'ayeri, deputy prime minister for political affairs, speaking in a TV program to be broadcast this Friday, explained the trend of relations between Iran and France and the present crisis in the two countries' ties. Some recent international trends, he added, as well as measures taken by a number of U.N. Security Council members against the Islamic Republic of Iran, were in the same direction.

Of course, Mo'ayeri stressed, these pressures would not be effective, adding that by their recent measures, the French had created a dead end in the normalisation of ties with Iran. Therefore, he said, it was the French who should take serious steps in removing the bottlenecks.

He said that recent events entailed restriction of activities of the personnel of Iranian Embassy in Paris followed by manhandling

of Iranian diplomats and levelling of false charges to a staff member of the embassy. This attitude, Mo'ayeri said, was either due to disputes among various wings in the French Administration or France's alliance with the U.S. which put these incidents in the framework of an international plot against the Islamic Republic.

He stressed that recent measures by the French had been contrary to the international Vienna Convention, adding that the French Government should stop these measures and return to the status of the past month.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran will never yield to these pressures and will neither accept attitudes which are contrary to international principles, nor each and every absurd condition for normalisation of relations," Mo'ayeri said. He stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran would defend its diplomats and its interests in all corners of the world and would take retaliatory measures in due course.

On Western media ploy in linking the recent crisis in Tehran-Paris ties with the issue of French hostages in Lebanon, Mo'ayeri said that Iran had for several times officially announced that French problems in Lebanon stemmed from France's hostile policies in the Middle East and the presence of its forces in Lebanon and had nothing to do with normalisation of relations with Iran.

He further referred to three principal conditions for normalisation of Iran-France ties — repayment of Iran's one-billion-dollar loan to France, French curbing of the activities of counterrevolutionaries in France, and a change of its outlook on the Iraq-Iran war.

On the loan, Mo'ayeri said that the first 330-million dollars installment was repaid to Iran last year and talks are underway for payment of the remainder. On the second condition, the deputy prime minister said that Iran had delivered papers and documents to French officials proving involvement of counter-revolutionaries in terrorist acts, which was followed by positive steps from the French side. But, he added, no effective step had been taken so far on the third condition — to end support for the aggressor Baghdad regime.

Mo'ayeri said that the Islamic Republic of Iran had informed the French officials that Iran wanted France to take at least a neutral stance towards the Iraqi imposed war. He stressed that if positive results were achieved on the three conditions Iran would use its influence to resolve French problems elsewhere.

Bomb Explodes in Tehran Bazaar; No Casualties

LD150839 Tehran IRNA in English 0738 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — A concussion bomb went off at northern Tehran's 'Safaviyeh Bazaar' Tuesday night, frightening window shoppers. The bomb, planted in a package, exploded in the underground parking lot of the building. It caused no casualty or damage. Only a window pane was shattered in the incident.

Police has found no leftover of the bomb, the fourth of this kind to go off at this market place during the past year.

Revolution Committee Head on New Units' Activities

NC150743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Islamic Revolution Committee is using support aircraft and special helicopters for naval activities in order to strengthen its sea and air units. This was disclosed by Mr Seyyed Serajuddin Musavi, commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Committees, at a news conference [date not specified]. He said: The Islamic Revolution Committee's naval unit has commenced its activities along the coastal borders of the strategic Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman regions in order to fight counterrevolution, drug smugglers, and contrabandists.

He added: This unit is presently equipped with modern boats, and it is to receive special helicopters for sea operations in the near future. He said: In addition, the Islamic Revolution Committee's air unit has carried out more than 350 flights over the fronts of the imposed war. He added: Since the beginning of the current [Iranian] year, the Islamic Revolution Guards have carried out successful partisan operations by which they have inflicted crushing blows on counterrevolutionary groupings, smugglers, and merchants of death. These operations include the discovery of more than 4 metric tons of drugs and the arrest of over 33,000 drug smugglers and contrabandists. He said: In the fight against sin, 13 bands of corruption and prostitution were discovered and destroyed in the Provinces of Hamadan, Bakhtaran, Tehran, Fars, Mazandaran, Gorgan, and East Azarbayjan.

Naval Units Launch Operations

LD151026 Tehran IRNA in English 1012 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, Hormozgan Prov., July 15, IRNA — Special naval helicopters and support airplanes will be deployed to strengthen the naval and aerial units of the Islamic Revolution's Committees (IRC) in the Persian Gulf. The remark was made on Tuesday by IRC Commander Hojjat ol-Eslam Serajuddin Musavi currently visiting this province.

Speaking in a televised press conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi said the IRC naval units started their operations Tuesday to campaign against smuggling of goods, naroctics and infiltration of counterrevolutionaries in the southern provinces of Khuzestan, Bushehr, Hormozgan and Baluchestan va Sistan and along strategic points in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

The commander said the units are equipped with modern vessels and boats and in the near future, helicopters especially designed for marine duties will be put at their disposal.

Beside the said operations, IRC members are ready to fight against oppression on the southern edge of the Persian Gulf at any time, he said.

Referring to the air units of the IRC, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi said the pilots had undergone intensive training especially in flying military and civilian helicopters and recently some support airplanes were purchased for the units which started their operations at the bases. He added that so far the personnel of the air units have carried out 350 flights in various operations.

The commander also said an IRC college will start operating this September with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education by enrolling 150 students.

Counterrevolutionaries Surrender, Return to Islam

NC150805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] In the first half of the current [Iranian] month, 14 members of counterrevolutionary groupings in various parts of Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari and Kordestan Provinces returned to Islam and surrendered to the forces of Islam.

The Central News Unit reports that all those who have repented have stated that they returned to Islam because the counterrevolutionary groupings are affiliated to Saddam's corrupt regime. They explained that they fell into the trap of the enemies of Islam because of their naivete and lack of political awareness. However, they realized later that not only were their acts contrary to the people's welfare, they were also in confrontationwith the people. They realized that they had pledged allegiance to Saddam — the murderer of thousands of innocent Iranians and Iraqis.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Iraqi Chemical Plants Attacked

LD141732 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Irregulars of 'Zafar' Brigade' 75 of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) teamed up with Iraqi Kurdish Peshmergas to attack two chemical manufacturing factories and security bases around them located five kms. south of the Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah on Monday and Tuesday.

Reporting the above here today central IRGC headquarters added that the Muslim combatants captured three guard bases around the factories and totally destroyed 37 lift-trucks and dumpers, a welding machine, an electricity transformer, 10 cranes, trucks and military vehicles as well as several pieces of road-building machinery, killing 60 Iraqi troops and capturing 10 others.

All Muslim combatants returned safely to bases after successfully carrying out the operations, it said.

Meanwhile, a report from IRGC Ramadan Headquarters said that all buildings and installations of an Iraqi garrison in 'Gordgu' operational axis in Sayyid-Sadiq-Khurmal-Arbat T-Junction were totally destroyed during a string of operations last week inflicting 30 casualties on the enemy.

The headquarters said 'Badr' Division 9, comprising Muslim tribesmen from southern Iraq, thwarted a futile Iraqi attempt to infiltrate their positions from the west of Umm-Naj, southern Iraq on July 11 forcing Iraqi troops to flee and taking a considerable amount of weaponry and munitions, several boats, telecommunication sets as well as chemical warfare gear intact.

In another development on the same day, Peshmergas of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) attacked 13 security bases of a camp at the beginning of Arbat-Darbandikhan Road capturing the bases and killing and wounding many enemy troops, Ramadan headquarters said.

The PUK combatants also took prisoner 63 Iraqi soldiers and seized seven military vehicles, 11 tractors, a water tanker together with a good amount of light weaponry and munitions in the course of their operations.

'Foreign Saboteurs' Accused in Karachi Blasts

BK150355 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] A press note issued by the Karachi administration last night says: According to hospital reports, 56 dead and about 100 injured were brought to the Jinnah and Civil Hospitals as of 2200 [1700 GMT] last night in the wake of two bomb blasts in the city. These explosions occurred at the Bohri market and on Syedina Burhanuddin Road between 1830 and 1900 yesterday evening. The press note statesthat as a result of these blasts a fire broke out in Bohri market, but it was brought under control by the timely arrival of the fire brigade. The bomb disposal squad also arrived at the scene. The press note adds that it seems the blasts were caused by foreign saboteurs.

Those willing to donate blood have been asked to keep in direct contact with the Jinnah and Civil Hospitals. A large number of people have donated blood in response to an appeal. Special sections have been set up in the Jinnah and Civil Hospitals to provide necessary information to friends and relatives about the condition of those injured by the blasts. Fourteen magistrates have been assigned to act as liaison between the hospital authorities and the people. They will work around the clock. Photographs of those killed in the bomb blasts are being posted on the Jinnah and Civil Hospital notice boards. The photographs of those killed had been kept in (A.G. Trust's Meethadar) center. A complete list of the injured has also been posted by (A.G. Trust). All arrangements to dispatch the bodies of the dead have been completed. Six bodies of people from areas outside Karachi have been sent to their native homes following identification.

A spokesman for the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation has said that electricity has been restored in those areas affected by the explosions. Snapped electrical wires have also been reconnected. The local administration has appealed to people to exercise restraint and to cooperate with the authorities to ensure that all the necessary steps to deal with the situation can be taken.

Sind Governor Ashraf Tabani and Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah inspected the site of the blasts last night. Speaking to newsmen, the chief minister announced the observance of 3 days of official mourning for those killed by the explosions. He said that the heirs of the blast victims will be given appropriate compensation. He also affirmed that no efforts will be spared to apprehend the culprits. In reply to a question, the chief minister said that this is the act of foreign saboteurs; no Pakistani would ever think about doing such mischief. Funeral prayers for those killed are being held in Karachi today. Funeral prayers in absentia will be said in other parts of the province.

Assembly Member Charges Indians With Border Attack

BK141259 Rawalpindi HAIDER in Urdu
3 Jul 87 pp 1, 8

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Islamabad — During today's National Assembly session, Sheikh Rashid Ahmad, a member from Rawalpindi, caused a stir in the house with an adjournment motion stating that India made another attack on the Siachen Glacier 2 days ago and occupied one more Pakistani border post. He sought the deputy speaker's permission to submit this urgent issue to the house. He said that several of our soldiers were martyred and wounded in this Indian attack. Describing the facts of the motion as authentic, he noted that he himself has visited the wounded in the hospital. Therefore, the facts mentioned in the adjournment motion are genuine and, as a member of the house, his statement should be accepted as a reliable one. He said that the security of the country is of the utmost importance and value. He affirmed that we will make every sacrifice for our country. Deputy Speaker Sardar Wazir Ahmad Jogazai ruled the motion out of order on technical grounds.

Talking to newsmen later, Sheikh Rashid Ahmad said that during border skirmishes in the disputed territory of Kashmir State earlier this week, 8 Pakistani soldiers were martyred and 15 wounded in attacks by Indian forces. He added that a contingent of (?northern) light infantry had been deployed at the Pakistani post. He also said that the injured soldiers whom he had met at the hospital informed him that they had faced the Indian forces valiantly for several hours; however, no reinforcements came to their aid during that time. [passage omitted]

Benazir Bhutto Criticizes Politicization of Army

BK141005 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
8 Jul 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Karachi, July 7 — Ms Benazir Bhutto, the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] Co-Chairperson has again demanded the stepping down of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq from the office of the president of the country and chief of staff of the Army.

She said there is a charge that generals are being bashed. I would only say that it was time country bashing was stopped." [no opening quotation marks as published]

Speaking at a reception today given by Qazi Ghani, who re-joined PPP after a brief association with Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi's NPP [National People's Party], Miss Bhutto read out a prepared text which ran into 14 pages and has been described by the political observers here as her major policy statement before she leaves for London in the next few days.

The PPP leader touched on almost all the aspects of the national life but the main and dominating theme was the politicisation of the Army and fall of Siachen.

Elaborating on her demand she said that the PPP in th interest of the country has demanded the Army to be delinked from politics.

In this context she made a casual reference to the new vice-chief of staff who she felt enjoys a reputation of a professional soldier. But she observed that it was not a solution." [No opening quotation marks as published] General Ziaul Haq should leave the Office of the Chief of Staff not only because his constitutional term has finished long ago, but also because his time of retirement has come. She said that it is essential to "delink Army from politics and to let the Army to be run by professional men whose

services are devoted whole time to their profession and sacred duty of defending the frontiers".

She asserted that the people of Pakistan had never let down their Army and recalled the touching scheme of love and affection by men and women for their brethren in uniform during 1965 war and later the emotional reception given to the prisoners of war of 1971 whose release was secured by the Late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Similarly, she said that people of Pakistan went without bread, food and clothing to equip the Armed Forces. In fact the people have offered sacrifices at every turn and in every budget with a forebearance which finds few equals, if any, in the world, she reminded.

Miss Bhutto also criticised the apathy shown by the members of National Assembly in turning down a motion raised on vital issue of Siachin Glacier by Sheikh Mohammad Rashid early this month.

Siachin issue, she observed was a matter which has not been given the strategic importance it deserved and blamed the government of deliberately keeping the nation in total dark on this vital issue.

She informed the audience that Siachin has been under Pakistan's effective control since the first ceasefire on January 1, 1949. After that it was incorporated as part of Pakistan's Northern Region. Geographically speaking, Siachin is the biggest glacier in Asia and the second biggest in the world.

India, she said, realised the strategic importance of this glacier during its 1962 war with China. The vulnerability of its defences vis-a-vis Pakistan in the absence of Siachin was revealed to it in 1965 and 1971 wars. But India could never capture it till the present time because of obvious reasons.

She blamed that the government never knew that India had been landing its well-trained mountain troops in the Siachin Area. They captured two passes strategic for Pakistan's defence, namely Sia La and the Bilaford La on the extreme western edge of the glacier, enabling Indian soldiers to block entry into the area from Pakistan controlled positions.

According to the general information available about the Siachin issue, Miss Bhutto regretted that the Indians were reported to have completed their mission without a bullet being fired from Pakistan. The fall of Siachin was kept a well-guarded secret," she said. [no opening quotation marks as published] She went on to add, "Nobody had come to know how Pakistan lost about 18,000 square kilometres of its strategic land."

She quoted an Indian General M.I. Chibber who, after capturing the area, made claims that it was an integral part of India and his troops have been repulsing effectively every attempt by the Pakistani soldiers to recapture it. Indians, she said, besides, have been refusing to talk about the Siachin issue as according to them it "formed part of Jammu and Kashmir."

Speaking on the general issues, she lamented that gun has become a symbol of authority in Pakistan.

Summing up the implications of last 10 years rule in Pakistan, she said the unity of the country has been undermined, society has been fragmented, drugs have been introduced. Illiteracy has risen and tracts of lands lost without care for "grass does not grow there".

She also rebuked the claim being made of the economic progress in the country and that inflation was well under control. If so, she argued, why was there a chronic shortage of water in Karachi, prolonged periods of load shedding and growing lawlessness in the country.

As for the PPP, she said, along with other like-minded parties, it was working for the establishment of Pakistan based on law, justice and freedom.

She summed up, "We are seeking a political democratic and free Pakistan where sovereignty belongs to the people, where there is egalitarianism not only in terms of economic and political equality but human equality."

The reception was also addressed by the central convener of the MRD Fatehyab Ali Khan, Mushir Pesh Imam, Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, President of Sind PPP and Qazi Ghani.

Interior Minister Heads Delegation Visiting PRC

BK141540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Wasim Sajjad, federal minister for the interior, justice, and parliamentary affairs, left Islamabad for Beijing today at the head of a 7-member delegation on a good-will visit to China. He told *Associated Press of Pakistan* at the Islamabad airport before his departure that he will meet with officials from the Chinese Ministries of Justice and Public Security and exchange views with them on matters of mutual interest.

Iranian Delegation Calls on President Ziaul Haq

BK150540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] A 10-member Iranian delegation, led by Majlis [Iranian legislature] member Hoseyn Mahluji, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad yesterday. At the meeting, views were exchanged on issues pertaining to the further strengthening ofbilateral cooperation in the industrial field, as well as matters of mutual interest.